

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.  
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.  
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

# The People.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.  
Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.  
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. VIII. - NO. 26. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 25, 1898. PRICE 2 CENTS

## THE FIGHT ON. Desperate - Grown - Massachusetts Capitalist Parties.

Speakers in Malden and Boston Assailed - Rowdy Police - Law-Breaking Magistrates Seek to Prevent the Gospel of Socialism from Reaching the People, and Issue Orders that they know can not stand, but that can not be vacated until after election.

Malden, Mass., has a city ordinance which abridges the rights of citizens to free speech and so by indirection to free assembly. A license is required to speak upon the public streets.

Malden Section represented their rights to the authorities on three occasions, trying to gain the assurance that meetings would not be interfered with, but in vain. The Mayor, the Aldermen and the Chief, as well as the editors of the "Mail," were of opinion that if Socialists were threatened with water by having the city hose turned upon them, Socialism could not rear its head in the public streets of their balliwick.

On Thursday, Sept. 15, Comrades Geo. R. Pearce (candidate for Governor in Massachusetts), Chas. Claus, Jos. Maloney (candidate for Congressman in that district), G. Lombard, A. Perry and Martha Moore Avery arrived at City square at about 8 p. m., where already about 5,000 people had assembled.

Comrade Claus placed a small box on the spot where it is the custom of the Salvation Army to hold weekly meetings.

Comrade Pearce stepped upon the box, and before a half dozen sentences had fallen from his lips the Chief, the great Chief himself, red as the proverbial rooster, trembling with rage or fear or some quality common to his ilk, projected by a squad of 25 patrolmen, rushed upon the speaker; the Chief, in a voice choking, with passion demanded:

"Have you a license?"

Pearce - "I have not."

Chief - "Then you can't speak here."

Pearce - "Would you take the rights from an American citizen?"

Chief - "No more talk." (To the officers.)

"Take him to the station - let the woman go."

Comrade Avery was holding Pearce's hat, she followed close upon the heels of the party; saw Pearce, who is lame from being in the civil war, taken on his feet - so rascally and so rapidly was he taken to station only a block away. At the door Avery's entrance was disputed vociferously, but she passed. Claus then entered the station with careless manner. "So they let you come in?" said Avery.

Claus - "Come in! They took me in, I'm arrested, too!"

Avery - "This is great excitement." This was said with a quiet smile.

Pearce - "Yes, but the excitement is confined entirely to the officers."

This angered the officer who was searching Pearce. He seized Avery by the arm, saying: "What are you interfering for, you go and sit down."

Avery, giving him a swift glance, said: "Take your hands off." Her arm was dropped like a hot coal. A second officer then seized the other arm; with quick but even tone she said: "You have no occasion for putting hands on me, take them off." He, like the first, dropped his hands.

Pearce and Claus, after Perry had bailed them out, on arriving at the hall that Section Malden had had the foresight to engage for a mass meeting received an ovation from an audience of at least 500 persons, at most there were not 25 Socialists present. This is only one of the many advantages Socialists gain when officials break the law. Maloney made friends that night in his district which will mature into votes.

Next morning the case of the Government against Pearce and Claus for disturbing the peace was postponed, because the "Government" wanted time. Trial to come off September 23.

The Malden papers and the Boston papers have given us advertising that \$5,000 dollars would not pay for it.

Boston Socialists were surprised on Friday night, September 16, on the occasion of the re-organization of Ward 16, South Boston. The programme was to hold an out of door meeting as preliminary to the meeting in the Ward room. Comrade David Goldstein, who was last year the candidate for Mayor of Boston, mounted the chair and had begun to address the assembling audience, a squad of officers approached and the Sergeant said: "What are you going to do?"

Goldstein - "I am going to address these people."

Officer - "Have you a permit?"

Goldstein - "No. I don't need one; I am within my constitutional rights gained for me by the founders of the American Republic."

Officer - "You can't speak here; it is in violation of the law. I order you to move on."

Goldstein paid no heed to what was said, save to call upon the audience to witness that neither traffic nor foot passengers were interfered with, and then went on with his Socialist address; meantime the crowd was rapidly gathering. Perhaps four minutes later the Sergeant said: "I again order you to move on"; at the same time taking his watch from his pocket as though to time the speaker. When about seven minutes had passed the officers arrested Goldstein and escorted him to the patrol wagon, which in the

meantime had rapidly driven up to within five or six feet of the speaker. Goldstein was taken to the station and locked in a cell, not because there were not in waiting comrades to go his bail, but because the hall commissioner was "at church" and could not be disturbed. Later than ten o'clock the hall commissioner arrived, and Goldstein then returned back to the Ward room meeting, where he was greeted with cheer upon cheer.

Wm. R. Dyer called it to order and introduced Comrade Thibault as chairman of the evening. He said: "After the struggle of centuries to gain free speech, after the experience of Phillips and Garrison in the anti-slavery days, after the arrest of Comrade Avery last year at Roslindale and her acquittal by the jury, after all this it is a great surprise that we should be arrested again in Boston."

Comrade Avery was the first speaker, she said: "The party has received a great impetus by this arrest. The slumbering blood of '76 is fired to sympathy for the revolutionists of '98."

Comrades Ballem, Simmons and Carroll followed, after which Comrade Goldstein, as though nothing unusual had occurred, proceeded with the organization of Ward 15.

The following charges were preferred against Goldstein at the Court next morning:

1st. Loitering more than five minutes after being told to move on.

2nd. Willfully obstructing the streets.

The evidence brought out by both the defendant and the Government proved that Comrade Goldstein was not upon the sidewalk during the entire time. He was acquitted on the first charge, but fined \$10 on the second.

Goldstein was taken to jail in the Black Maria and remained in Charles street jail until 2 o'clock, when he was bailed out. Had the bail been in correspondence with the fine, Goldstein would have walked into the sunshine - the non-judicial mind of Judge Fallon fixed the bail at \$300; the case was appealed, and will come up in the Superior Criminal Court in October.

## ECHOES OF LABOR DAY.

Contrast Between Honest Labor in Virginia, and Capitalist Camp-followers in Alabama.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Sept. 20. - Monday, the 5th instant, being Labor Day, the employees of the shipyard at Newport News, Va., celebrated the day by holding an all day picnic at Buckroe Beach, where a very enjoyable day was spent in games, dancing, etc. Section Newport News, S. L. P., took advantage of the occasion for propaganda work, and had Comrade H. D. Martin, of Richmond, on hand, who spoke in the evening for about an hour and a half to a very interested and attentive audience in front of the hotel.

Our Comrade first drew attention to the duties of society, and why mankind banded itself together in that manner, the object being to preserve to each individual unit the right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. He next made extensive mention of the starvation, misery and suffering found everywhere in all civilized countries, proving that society had failed to fulfill the purpose for which it was organized, and therefore stood condemned. He then proved that the cause of it all in our day and generation was the private ownership of the tools of production and distribution - capitalism. In short - showing that the worker was no longer master of the situation in the productive world, having been robbed of the tools which he once had in his own hands, and was therefore now only a machine wage-slave, and worse off than a chattel-slave, who was worth something to his master, and hence was very well looked after, whereas the wage-slave is only a commodity whose sickness or death did not in the least inconvenience his master (the capitalist), who always had on hand a numerous army of unemployed to pick and choose from.

Comrade McTier next pointed out another great factor in building up and ever increasing the number of out-of-works, viz., the surplus created by the workers and sponged up by the capitalist owner of the tool, proving by these facts and by the present trend of events that in a very few years at most all the world would have adopted our modern civilization: capitalist production by machinery; then all would be looking for a market where they could unload the surplus which the workers could not consume, through lack of the wherewithal to buy it; the workers would then be brought face to face with two alternatives: either to sit down quietly and starve to death in the face of the plenty created by themselves, or to take measures for owning the tools themselves collectively, and so forever ending their misery and that of all mankind.

After explaining Socialism, Comrade McTier next proceeded to prove that the class destined to inaugurate the Socialist Commonwealth was the class which had never existed in the world previous to our present capitalist system of society - the PROLETARIAT; that it, and it alone, was to be the emancipator of itself and the savior of society. After pointing out the utility of depending on the Republican or Democratic parties, and warning his enthusiastic audience against the various "reform" parties, the latter of which he proved were greater enemies to the workers than their open enemy, the old parties of avowed plutocracy, he wound up with a strong appeal for the S. L. P., urging, in conclusion, in the words of the immortal Marx: "Workers of the world unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains, and the whole world to gain."

The speech and its effect were such that I don't think this Labor Day was

## LOCAL DEMANDS.

That, Being Sound, are Raised to National Dignity.

Schuylkill County, Pa., Class-Conscious workers issue a Platform of Local Demands, Whose Roots Lie in the Fundamental Principles of the Revolution and Contrast Well With the Un-Class-Conscious Demands, Whose Superficial Character can Bring no Help to the Masses and can be of "Immediate Benefit" to Self-Seeking Leaders only.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Sept. 13. - On the 6th instant the Socialist Labor party convention for Schuylkill county met in this city. Besides endorsing the national and State platforms of the party, the convention adopted a local platform that puts the finger upon the local nerves that ache, and that the working class of this section of the country are particularly suffering from, and the convention set up a full local ticket, thus declaring war all along the line, both to the capitalist element in power through the Quay machine and to its hypocritical capitalist adversaries that, led by Holy John, the "Rev." Swallow, and the Democrats, are aching to have a chance to do as "well," and in the meantime are indignant at the wrong of being kept out.

The platform adopted will interest the workers everywhere. It is:

We, the Socialist Labor party, of Schuylkill county, in convention assembled, do hereby assert our devotion to the cause of the people and pledge ourselves to exert every honest endeavor to correct existing evils.

We denounce, as tending to place a premium on crime, the custom of allowing county officials who have been tried and found guilty of offences punishable by imprisonment, to escape the just penalty of their crimes by compromise. That is: by resignation from the offices they have prostituted.

We denounce this because it is fundamentally wrong, and also because it does not seem to dovetail with our time-honored, stereotyped Schuylkill county verdict, "Not guilty, but pay the costs."

We place ourselves on record as being opposed to the system of administration of county affairs that denies assistance to worthy people in destitute condition, on account of scarcity of money in the treasury and pays Judges munificent salaries for services they do not perform.

We denounce the system of election contest that obtains under our present laws. An insuperable burden is placed upon the tax-payers and the contests are drawn out from year to year until the contest is decided.

We denounce the system of administration that allows the railroads, the common carriers, in direct opposition to the laws of the country, to discriminate against the interests of the anthracite coal region by giving cheaper freight rates to the bituminous districts, thereby ruling the anthracite coal trade and driving the people of the region to bankruptcy, poverty and destitution.

We denounce, condemn and censure, under protest, the iniquitous system of fixing the wages of the miner and laborer of Schuylkill county, as every man advantage is taken of the wage-earner to substitute lower grades of coal than that which was agreed upon between the operators and the W. B. A. organization, and feel confident that the contract has long been broken and ought to be discontinued, as the W. B. A. has long ceased to exist.

Certain collieries in this region have taken upon themselves the privilege of making rules in direct opposition to the laws of the State in regard to the hoisting of men from the mines, etc., thereby subjecting the men to various dangers and discomforts, by compelling them to remain at the bottom until it suits the convenience of the authorities to hoist them.

We denounce the arbitrary system of making rules, together with the starvation wages paid to miners, and the inhuman and barbarous treatment accorded to laborers who do not understand the laws well enough to defend themselves.

We denounce the system of contract labor where the laborer is subjected to the greatest abuse and receives the least pay.

We denounce the passage by the Assembly of what is known as "The Workmen's Compensation Act," making employees responsible for any injuries his workmen may receive, unless such injuries are due to the workmen's own carelessness.

We re-affirm the constitutional privilege of the people to peacefully assemble and petition for the redress of grievances; and we denounce, as legalized murder, the shooting down of men peacefully marching along the highways, that has occurred at various times and places under the system of government by injunction.

We declare ourselves unalterably opposed to the system of government by representation, and demand for the people the right to vote directly.

Resolved, That we will use our best endeavors to accomplish such reforms and to eradicate such glaring evils as have been enumerated.

The ticket consists of the following nominations: Congress, Pierce Walker, former Justice of the Peace; Senate, John Skivington; Poor Director, Samuel Miesel; Controller, John M. Medall; Legislature, Frank W. Balaban; Coroner, Joseph J. Ryan. The party, of course, endorses the ticket of the State organization.

## WAR'S AFTERMATH

Men Who Lashed the Country Into War Now Fall Out.

Capitalist Maxim: "If you can Make 10 per cent, Lie; if you can Make 25 per cent, Steal; if you can Make 100 per cent, Kill, only Make the per cent." - The Hearsts, the Teddies, the Fuzzys, Wuzzies, the Algiers, Disreputable Camp Speculators - The Days Described in Mark Twain's "Golden Age" Expected in Washington Through Fat Appropriations.

The hypocrisy of the capitalist class, and especially that wing of it termed "Free Silverites," has been well set forth in the conduct of its press during this war. This element with its papers, notably the New York "Journal" and the Washington "Times," were loud in the denunciation of Spain and Spanish misrule; cunningly they did the work of the Imperialists under the cloak of friendship to humanity and freedom.

They, more than any others, grew hysterical over the awful tortures which the Cubans were subjected to; more than anyone else are they responsible for the exaggerated ideas of the rebellion in Cuba which became prevalent and, through such lying, exaggeration, hysterics, etc., set loose the dogs of war, broke the dam holding the flood of murder, rapine, plunder and desolation, called war and sent it sweeping all before it. All this they did or helped in doing. They yelled for war, they got war. They wanted quick results, they got them. They objected to the slowness of the army officials and forced, or claim to have forced, said officials to make the move on Santiago. A fool move; one that could lead to but needless sacrifice of life not alone from Spanish bullets, but from the disease prevalent, as was well known, in that region. A campaign of no strategic value whatsoever, except it be that within the region was located the mines of the Carnegie Company, which had been idle for some time and which the company was desirous of starting up, otherwise their plants at Steelton, Pa., and Sparrows Point, Md., would have to shut down.

All along the "Journal" and the "World" with the lesser lights throughout the nation, have been shouting and yelling for "blood, blood, blood!" and in this laudable desire they have been assisted by the eminently respectable press, such as the "Sun," "Herald," "Tribune," etc.

Well, they have been fed blood in vast quantities, but lately they seem to object to the style in which it is delivered to them. They make a distinction between the killing of men by inattention on transports, lack of food and unhealthy surroundings. Remember that to suit their own ends they had hell turned loose; that because money could be made by selling papers if war was on, they put the machinery of murder in motion; remember further that they all lied: that they came with the cry of liberty and freedom issuing from their brazen throats; that since then they have published their own shame, have turned on those they would free and are now engaged in preparing the people of this country for the committing of greater outrages upon the Cubans than the Spanish ever dreamed of. Remember all this, and then look at this aggregation of red-handed, foul-hearted, and worse-mouthed assassins professing to be shocked at the Long Island R. R. making money out of the suffering of private, professing to be shocked at officials of the War Department making money in the same dirty fashion as they have, and any reasonably sane man must come to the conclusion that both the "Free Silver" capitalists and the "Sound Money" capitalists are vultures - one with white wings, and the other with yellow wings, engaged in feeding on the blood, bones and flesh of the working class.

Mr. Hearst, of the "Journal," has accused Mr. Alger of murder; so has the eminently respectable Philadelphia press. Mr. Hearst has taken pains to go over the dictionary and find unused and forgotten words to use in denouncing Mr. Alger, yet in doing so Mr. Hearst but covers himself with the same filth and contumely he throws at Alger. Mr. Hearst has been interested with Mr. John Jacob Astor in the Astor-Honduras R. R., of Honduras. Let him tell of the men murdered for every foot of that road built; let him go and rake over the bleached and whitened bones of those he has killed and let him think of the thousands to be killed if his pet scheme of building the Nicaragua Canal is carried through; let him gather the hosts he has helped set at each other's throat in this war; and, last, let him order up for review the men who have died on transport, in camp and in hospital; let him marshal each and all in one vast host and then see if "Alger" does not mean "Hearst," and that both together do not spell CAPITALISM? Then who are the heroes now of these self-elected makers of war? Chief among their heroes is that be-speckled large-toothed animal called Roosevelt, he who is the "war-hunter" on man-hunting and bear-hunting, who in those books naively and innocently sets forth the fact that there is no such pleasure in the hunt for beasts as in the hunt for men; who has spread to the world the fact that his taste for blood was early developed; that he has spent years of his life in gratifying that taste, has cultivated and developed it until now it - the chase of man or beast

-has become the one chief delight of his life. He riots in it and does so only when he is pretty certain he himself is at no disadvantage.

Next to Roosevelt, in the estimation of Mr. Hearst and his "co-laborers of the press," is Nelson A. Miles, the would-be annihilator of the spirit of discontent among the working class. Mr. "Fuzzy Wuzzy," who, like the monkeys and natives of Africa, delights in decking himself out in gorgeous raiment, goes to war accompanied by a stenographer in the person of Sammy Gomper's "private secretary" and a porcelain bath-tub. Miles, like Roosevelt, has also developed a taste for blood and also a taste for power so much so that the "dictator bee" is buzzing and has been buzzing for some time in the bonnet of this "two-bye-nine" puffed up mass of conceit and desire to kill. Looked at from whatever view point you may, the "Free Silver" press and the "Sound Money" press are equally guilty of having made it possible for such suffering as the soldiers have had to put up with; not alone because they cunningly worked up this war, but because they are the paid agents of that class which, war or no war, is engaged, day in and day out, in a war upon the workers. Agents and allies of the capitalist class which keeps up and in existence the system of production for profit, a class that, wanting profits, gets them out of the blood, flesh and bones of the children and women of the working class in times of peace; a class that, making profits, will murder whole peoples; a class that, seeking profits, will set brother at brother's throat; a class that gets up its fake political battles, lets the proletariat fight them out, and upon the battlefield act as ghouls picking the pockets of the wounded and dead. Such papers and men as the "Journal" and Mr. Hearst are but typical in their brutality and lying hypocrisy of the system that breeds them.

Away with the system. Replace it with Socialism, the only remedy for the prevailing state of misery for the working class and harmful luxury for the capitalist. Let's curb the desire for blood and man-hunting displayed by Mr. Hearst, Mr. Roosevelt, and "Fuzzy Wuzzy" Miles by putting them at some sort of decent, ennobling work, such as scavenging for instance. Let them exert their extra exuberant desire for work in tearing down some of the foul dens in which the workers have to live and re-building better homes. Let them be put at making matches or cleaning sewers, handling guano or excavating foundations, any decent honorable work and in six months their ideas of the "sanctity of human life" would be changed.

The necessity for clearness of vision and straightness of talk was never so great as now. With the papers referred to posing as friends of the working class, it is imperative that their hypocrisy be shown up and the further fact pointed out that the working class cannot expect aught but disappointment from following after such papers. Working class ideas and aspirations can never emanate from such unclean surroundings. This war has shown conclusively that the worker fights the battles and pays for them; that even when fighting he is but the slave of the capitalist class as he is in the factory, mine, or shop; that as Capitalism in the shop, mine or factory uses him as but so much raw material, makes him part of a machine, so likewise in war it makes him part of the machinery used in fighting battles, that it uses him to fight the battles of not his class, but the capitalist class, and at one and the same time being unable to strip itself of its nature the capitalist class must rob him of his food, clothing, attention and shelter. Mr. Hearst and his ilk, if they had been in direct charge of the War Department, would have pursued the same policy as Mr. Alger has. Like Alger, they are out to make profits, i. e., grow rich, to do so it is absolutely necessary to follow the capitalist maxim. "If you can make 10 per cent, lie; if you can make 25 per cent, steal; if you can make 100 per cent, kill, only make the per cent."

At present in Washington there is a general expectancy of great things happening in the East; already vague rumors are flying around of a great war over China. Battleships are being dispatched to the Pacific. As during the last year of Cleveland's term, the fleet and we, supplied, so likewise during McKinley's second year are there preparations being made to have an army in readiness for service, and lines are being laid for a more serious conflict than the one just past. What it all means must be developed in time.

In the meantime, let us roll up a large Socialist vote on election day; that is the only thing which will tend to stay the march of a future class already whetted by an easy conquest and desirous of more. The past war has shown conclusively that the man or paper who shouts for war is necessarily an enemy of the working class, let the lesson be not forgotten, keep it everlastingly before the working class and as everlastingly keep before them the demands of the Socialist Labor party, demands which concern the working class alone and should be the battle cry of all those who, having been told what war was and is, can now see that the Socialist Labor party is the only movement strong enough and dignified enough to throttle Capitalism with its wars, murders, outrages and tyranny.

ARTHUR KEEP.  
Washington, D. C.

## MR. "GO" NO. 2.

Silverite Towne in Minnesota Runs Away from a Socialist.

Edward Kriz, Socialist Labor Party Candidate for Congress from the Sixth Minnesota District, Challenges His Adversary, and the Challenge Being Declined, Issues his Reply to the Runaway - Issue of Gold and Silver Affects Capitalists Only.

To Charles A. Towne.

Sir: - In your published interview in yesterday's "Tribune" I find a great many erroneous and unwarranted statements. Coming, as they do, from one who is somewhat informed as to the principles of the Socialist Labor party, it is surprising.

Your insinuation that my challenge was instigated by the Morris Committee is ridiculous, but, nevertheless, demands notice. For a Socialist candidate to challenge his opponents, whether representing gold, silver or any reactionary movement, for public debates, is perfectly in harmony with the tactics of the Socialist Labor party.

If you, Mr. Towne, can name one instance where the Socialist Labor party has given its support to any party, there would be some grounds for your statement, otherwise it is childish. You say you will not debate with me. It is your privilege to accept or decline as you please, but the challenge stands for you to accept it at any time you should change your mind.

You say that, like yourself, am opposed to the gold standard and trusts. I wish to be distinctly understood that I do not consider the present wrangle over the money question as a factor in solving the social problem. Gold or silver is of no benefit to the working class so long as the capitalist class controls industry and exchange. The only incentive to enterprise by this class are profits, which are ground from the working class. Therefore, so long as the profit system remains, the workers are compelled to sell their labor power to the owners of the means of production. And, as we know, labor-saving machinery is constantly enlarging the already vast army of unemployed by displacing human labor, therefore intensifying competition in the ranks of labor for the privilege to labor, which can only result in the steady decline of wages, no matter whether under a gold or bimetallic standard.

Therefore it would be the height of folly for the Socialist Labor party to lend its support to any party upholding the competitive system. It is only under private ownership that trusts become an evil. It is the aim and object of the Socialist Labor party to abolish private ownership of the means of production and distribution and substitute collective ownership, that all who perform honest labor may enjoy the full fruits of their toil.

You state further, Mr. Towne, that we are in accord as to the ultimate aim, differing only in the methods of achieving it. Your party aims to perpetuate the present anarchical system which, at best, is only a change of masters. On the other hand, the Socialist Labor party aims to abolish all parasites. Therefore it is necessary that our methods be different. And as far as perpetuating the Republican party in power, I wish to say that all capitalist parties stand for the fleecing of the working class. Therefore until justice is established it makes no difference which party does the fleecing.

If this explanation removes your objection to debate with me I remain in hopes of hearing from you soon.

EDWARD KRIZ,  
Socialist Labor party Candidate for Congress from Sixth District, Minnesota.

That element in this country that has hoped it could succeed in keeping the working class of America riveted to the British or old style of "pure and simple" trade unionism, and thereby continue to live upon capitalist corruption by selling out the workers, must be feeling pretty uncomfortable. It is not here only that the absurdity of claiming that redress, much less salvation, can come to the workers through the economic movement only, or what amounts to almost the same, the swindle of "non-partisan politics," is being exposed and abandoned; it is being abandoned in England herself, by that working class out of whom the "pure and simple" union sprang, and has clung closest to it.

At the recent Trade Union Congress, held in Bristol, a resolution was presented for the nationalization of mining royalties. Such a resolution, in itself and going no further, is "Socialistic" enough to be utterly vicious. It is with such "Socialistic" propositions that all sorts of political fakirs cajole the workmen's vote out of his hands in the support of all sorts of crooked schemes, - to the greater glory of Capital and the undoing of Labor. The Scottish Typographical Society must have known a thing or two; it saw the snake in the grass, and it offered the following amendment to the resolution:

That this Congress, believing that the labor problem will be solved only when the land and the means of production, distribution, and exchange are held as common property, and that political action is the best method to reach this end, recommends trade unionists to give their support, moral and financial, to the working class Socialist parties.

The amendment was carried by a majority of nearly two to one - 705,000 against 410,000 votes!

Ring in the New, ring out the Old!







# PROFESSION.

### Tactics of Disturbance and "Elements of Revolution"

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when our subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the good and faithful work of the office.



## TURATI.

The court-martial at Milan has condemned our Comrade Turati, the Socialist deputy of the Italian Chambers, and the Republican deputy, De Andre, to twelve years of seclusion. They were accused of inciting to a civil war. They wished to render them responsible for the disturbances which took place at Milan on the four historic days of last May. Naturally, they took every care not to bring forward at the hearing even the shadow of a proof of this charge.

The Socialist deputy, Turati, was accused especially of a speech which he delivered some hours before the disorders began, and which he delivered in the hope to hinder by it a manifestation projected by the workers in a suburb of Milan. "The hour of our vindication," said he, "has not yet arrived. We are now but a feeble minority; let us await patiently the proper hour for action, and at that moment the elected of the proletariat will be the first to put themselves at your head." This speech, pronounced in the midst of an exasperated crowd, has been approved by all honest men. A correspondent of the French "Le Temps," a paper very far from being in sympathy with the Socialists, declared a few days after that Turati held the only language possible on this occasion. It was necessary to hinder an unequal struggle, to save victims; and, if Milan did not that day see blood shed uselessly in the streets, it was only through the Socialist deputy.

But all that mattered nothing for the court-martial and, in spite of reason, in spite of the evidence, in spite of witnesses who all confirmed the view that Turati, far from having excited to disorder, on the contrary, tried his best to pacify the rioters, in spite of his own noble defence, Turati has been condemned—condemned not as a rioter but only because he is a Socialist. "I am a Socialist," said Turati at the court-martial, "and a Socialist deputy. If it is a crime to be a Socialist then I am culpable, because I am a convinced Socialist. My party, which just now came out from the elections to the German Reichstag with over two million votes and with fifty-six elected, is a party of legality. It never approved the policy of Anarchist violence. In innumerable articles and speeches I have always pronounced myself for legality." Then Turati goes on describing the history of the riots of Milan and their causes, and proves beyond any doubt, that, from the first day, he tried to pacify the minds of the workers, concluding his defence with the words: "We Socialists shall owe our ultimate victory to quite another kind of revolution—the peaceful revolution of the economic development and mental culture."

And Turati was found guilty; not of any crime, but of being one of the most valiant, one of the most indefatigable propagandists of Socialism in Italy. Turati has been more than that, he was the first who made scientific Socialism known in Italy. Before him the Comrades Lazzari (now also condemned to several years of imprisonment), Croce, and Cosat (both in flight), have organized a trade union movement somewhat imbued with Socialism. Turati put himself at the head of this movement and established the line which the party henceforth followed.

Our friend had been long prepared for this chief role by his great talents and his profound learning. Having hardly finished at the university he published a volume on "Crime and the Social Question," which gained a great reputation in the press and the world of scholars. Later on he published verses which he wrote in his youth, and this at once classed him among the poets of the future. But the economic sciences attracted him, still more than any other and he went into them with all the enthusiasm of his brilliant nature. Having become the leader of the growing Socialist party, he established the "Critica Sociale," a bi-monthly organ of scientific socialism, which is reckoned now among the best reviews of economical and social sciences. The articles written by Turati, distinguished by their clear style, forced even his adversaries to recognize him as the first journalist in Italy.

Turati is a first-rate speaker. His incisive speech, his irony full of satirical force, at which they often could not help smiling, make him redoubtable for his adversaries. In the Chamber, where he sat during two legislatures, he was always listened to with respect; and the ministers, whom he recalled to their duty, often non-plussed by his implacable logic, had but one answer for him. They declared that they would not answer him at all.

Such is Turati in his moral character. With regard to the physical side he is of a large stature, dark, with eyes full of fire and movement. A small black beard gives to his proud and characteristic face the character of a thinker and fighter. Turati is but thirty-nine years of age. At this early age the Italian executioners cut up this life so useful and precious to the cause of his country and of humanity, and complete thus their "noble" task which they began a month since by condemning to two years imprisonment his brave and faithful friend and helpmate, Lena Koulichoff.—London, England, "Justice."

## New Jersey.

Appeal to all Socialist Labor Party Sections, Singing Societies, Turn Societies, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund Branches, Trade Unions, and all sympathetic organizations in New Jersey: Greeting!—In consideration of the coming fall election campaign to be conducted throughout the State in the interest of the working class, we, the State Committee, S. L. P., decide, in order to obtain the required money to carry on such a campaign, to arrange for a General Festival and Banquet, in Phoenix Park, Newark, Sunday, October 2, at 2 p. m. We hereby send tickets, and hope you will assist us to your utmost. The festival is arranged by and the proceeds go to the agitation fund of the State Committee. Societies wishing to participate will please notify us of the same. At least we expect all organizations to attend in body. All further information can be had from the State Committee, S. L. P., 108 Elizabeth avenue, Elizabeth, N. J. Tickets not returned on October 2, must be paid for.

## Massachusetts.

At a convention of the S. L. P. of the 24th district, held in Cambridge, Sept. 18, W. E. Stearns, of Cambridge, was nominated for Congress.

## OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.  
NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Handlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Executive Committee—Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NOTICE: For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

## National Executive Committee.

Meeting of September 20, with Comrade Sauter in the chair. All present. The financial report for the week ending Sept. 17 showed: receipts, \$115.79; expenditures, \$25.70.

Murphy submitted a circular, issued by Cigar-makers' Union No. 30, containing a letter by H. Stahl, in connection therewith he offered the following resolution, which was carried:

RESOLVED, That in view of the circumstance that we are now within only a few weeks of election day, and that the minds of the party membership are now and should be absorbed by the campaign work, and the discussion of internal matters, and the raising of the same, at such a time as this can only be harmful to the campaign; we therefore lay over until after election the consideration of a certain circular that has recently appeared over the signature of Henry Stahl, one of the members of this National Executive Committee, and make it the first order of business for the session of next November.

The Polish Executive Committee sent communications and a committee of one, asking for endorsement of an Editorial Committee appointed by them. Action on this was deferred until Comrade Moren was appointed to look over the contents and watch the policy pursued by "Sila," and report to the N. E. C. The removal of the paper from Buffalo, having been decided by a referendum vote of the Polish party organizations, (82 for, 19 against), was approved of and the paper is to be transferred as soon as the books have been audited and security given to Section Buffalo for debts owing by the paper. The books are to be examined by one representative of the Polish Executive Committee, one representative of Section Buffalo, the two to select a competent and impartial bookkeeper. The Polish Executive Committee, wishing to appeal from the decision of the National Executive Committee on the editorialship of "Sila" to the general vote of the party, it was resolved to inform them in answer to their letter that the National Executive Committee will transmit same to the Sections, together with a statement of their own.

A request of Section Marion, Ind., to send a delegate to a certain "Industrial and Commercial Convention," to be held at Johnson City, October 17, 1898, was acted on adversely.

Organizers Hickey and Keindler report as to their work in Massachusetts and Nebraska, respectively. The secretary reported to have received information that a Section organized at Yale, Kansas, was controlled by Populists and that he had written to the Kansas State Committee for further information. Resolved, to defer sending the supplies to said Section until the State Committee is heard from.

Charters were granted to new Sections in: South Omaha, Neb., and Milford, Conn.

## Connecticut.

The Socialist Labor party ticket for the State of Connecticut is: Governor—Charles Stodol, Hartford; Lieutenant Governor—Charles Stodol, New Britain; State Senator—Timothy Sullivan, New Haven; State Secretary—Foster Serer, New Haven; Comptroller—Thomas Steinfeld, New Haven; State Attorney—William E. Hickey, New Haven.

Comrade Thomas Hickey will speak in: Hartford—Wednesday, Sept. 21. Stony Creek—Thursday, Sept. 22. New Britain—Friday, Sept. 23. Waterbury—Saturday, Sept. 24. Danbury—Sunday, Sept. 25. Stamford—Monday, Sept. 26. South Norwalk—Tuesday, Sept. 27. Bridgeport—Wednesday, Sept. 28. Ansonia—Thursday, Sept. 29. Milford, Friday, Sept. 30. Meriden—Saturday, October 1. Bristol—Sunday, Oct. 2. Rockville—Monday, Oct. 3. New Haven—Tuesday, Oct. 4.

NEW HAVEN.—Section New Haven calls on all members and friends to assist in agitation. A new hall has been secured for Sunday afternoon meetings. The opening of our new hall takes place Sunday, Sept. 25, at 2:30 p. m., St. George Hall, Cutler Building, corner Church and Chapel streets. Comrade Hickey will speak on "Why I am a Socialist." We hope our comrades and friends will encourage us in our undertaking and attend with their friends. These meetings will be held every Sunday afternoon in the new hall.

## Maryland.

BALTIMORE.—Section Baltimore is now organized with three Branches, viz., Branch 1 (American), R. T. Maymunder, Organizer; Branch 2 (German), Rudolf Eiman, Organizer; Branch 3 (Bohemian), Joseph Koida, Organizer; and has formed a Central Committee representing the joint Section, of which R. T. Maymunder, 6345 Fremont avenue, Baltimore, Md., is Organizer of the Section Baltimore. The party here has nominated Congressional candidates in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Districts, and also in one other district in the State, and expects to carry on a thorough and systematic agitation. We organized the Bohemian Branch on the night of Sept. 10, with ten members; they have since added three more. Comrade Katz was here and did effective work.

## New York.

To the Sections—Comrade Benjamin Hartford, our candidate for Governor, will start on a tour through the State on Monday, September 26.

Schenectady—Sept. 26. Amsterdam—Sept. 27. Poughkeepsie—Sept. 28. Gloversville—Sept. 29. Johnson City—Sept. 30.

Utica—Oct. 1, 2, and 3. Oneida—Oct. 4. Syracuse—Oct. 5 and 6. Auburn—Oct. 7. Rochester—Oct. 8 and 9. Lockport—Oct. 11. Buffalo—Oct. 12 and 13. Batavia—Oct. 14. Hornellsville—Oct. 15. Elmira—Oct. 16. Albany—Oct. 17 and 18. Troy—Oct. 19. Lansingburgh—Oct. 20. Newburgh—Oct. 21. Peekskill—Oct. 24. Yonkers—Oct. 25. Pleasantville, Oct. 26.

HUGO VOGT, Secretary State Committee.

## PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

## General Executive Board, Socialist Trade &amp; Labor Alliance.

The regular meeting of the G. E. B. was held on Thursday evening, Sept. 15, at the headquarters, 25 Duane street. All members present except Comrades Hoffman, Wilson, and Murphy. Vogt excused.

The secretary of the International Cigar-makers' Union appeared before the Board and stated the condition of the union and asked the Board's aid to carry information to the rank and file and emancipate them from the present slavery they are in. Matter was considered and action taken as suggested.

Communications:

One from Thos. Harris, of Maynard, O., inquiring whether he had the constitution and laws of the different languages, as the Polish and other foreign element are anxious to be organized. Secretary instructed to forward the necessary information.

One from Machinists' Union of Allegheny, Pa., ordering supplies and stating they were initiating new members at every meeting. Attended to by the secretary.

One from Secretary D. A. H. Chicago, stating that the affairs of his local for due to the late election of J. B. Morgan, who was elected delegate to the last convention

at Buffalo, failed to deliver at Buffalo \$28.00 given to him for that purpose, and that Morgan now claims that all the \$28.00 given him \$28.00 of which he was instructed to pay for dues of Locals of D. A. 11, was needed by him for the trip. The secretary of D. A. 11 also asks the Board to wait until after election for a settlement of their indebtedness. Action: The Board decided to grant request of D. A. 11 and postpone further action on the Chicago Locals, in view of the activity of its members in the campaign and the straight into which they are placed by the conduct of their delegate to the Buffalo convention.

One from Henry Wehner, stating they had acquiesced in the action of the Board on the label in regard to L. A. 35 'Bakers' of N. Y. D. A. 8 (Independent Bakers) requests that action be suspended in regard to revoking the charter of that L. A., and that D. A. 8 be given an opportunity to correct the false information on which L. A. 35 acted. Action: Request of D. A. 8 granted.

One from May Keller, secretary of D. A. 12, Philadelphia, requesting the proceedings of the Board be printed in THE PEOPLE, and that the 'Bakers' and other who steps had been taken to organize the Board of Appeals, which had been ordered at the convention with the seat at Philadelphia. Action: Secretary instructed to notify D. A. 12 to regard to L. A. 35 'Bakers' of N. Y. D. A. 8 (Independent Bakers) requests that action be suspended in regard to revoking the charter of that L. A., and that D. A. 8 be given an opportunity to correct the false information on which L. A. 35 acted. Action: Request of D. A. 8 granted.

One from L. A. 193 of Johnstown, N. Y., Kueestaters' Union, stating that the Local had dissolved owing to the wretched economic condition of the district, and that the work of the Alliance is not lost to the general movement.

One from Allied Printing Trades L. A. 193 of Montreal enclosing copy of a label they had devised for their trade union. The label was approved, since it conformed to the rules of the Board, and secretary is to notify all Locals of the printing trade that this label has been adopted by the Board for the trade.

Communications were also received from Washington, D. C.: Leather Workers' Philadelphia; Printers of Newark; from Lima, O.: Cleveland, O.: New Bedford, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; and Somerville, Mass., asking general information. Attended to by the secretary.

Resolved, That no transfer of a Local from one District to another be allowed without the consent of the N. E. C.

D. A. 49 requested permission to admit L. A. 83 (Printers) and L. A. 98 (Swedish Machinists) who formerly belonged to D. A. 1. Granted.

Action on D. A. 1, C. L. F.

WHEREAS, D. A. 1, by the resolution adopted at its last Sunday meeting, can now leave no doubt upon, and has authenticated the fact that the crime committed by Bohm against the working class, in refusing to admit political advertisements in last year's journal of D. A. 1 (Central Labor Federation) was an act in which the leading and controlling element in the Federation must have participated and must have been as guilty as himself, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of D. A. 1 is hereby revoked.

The question of procuring the emblem of the Alliance, The Arm and Hammer, to be used by the Locals, was discussed, but action was laid over until the next meeting, when the secretary would have the emblem on hand.

Amendments acted on at the Buffalo convention and to be sent to referendum vote were then taken up, and after being compiled they were ordered printed and sent to the Locals for action. The Board decided that the final vote on the above must be in on or before December 1, 1898.

WM. L. BROWER, Secretary.

## ECHOES OF LABOR DAY.

(Continued from page 1.)

misspent by the comrades of Section Newport News, and the working class of the place.

## ORGANIZER.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 18.—Our local Labor Fakirs held on Labor Day a capitalist demonstration, to cajole the workers. They held a procession; it was large—it was strung over a distance of one whole block. In the procession three bands were included to "help spread."

The assistance of the capitalist Mayor and Council were appealed to in order to relieve the fewness of the participants. Accordingly, eight mounted police led the squad (fit companions for capitalist fakirs); six carriages, conveying the skippers and fleecers, followed by the wise men on foot, representing the I. T. U., who create profits for their exploiters to knock them out in their eight hour struggle and who allow themselves to be coined into dollars that their masters may ride, while they themselves come plodding along behind.

Birmingham's numerous industries were conspicuously absent, hopeful sign this, the proletariat's confidence has been shaken, he is searching for truth.

The assistant editor of the "Labor Advocate," that shining light of pseudo-Christianity and would-be capitalist, who holds that no one can be a Socialist without swallowing a double dose of theological nursery tales, took to peddling his take journal about the street on that day to enlighten people on what is and what is not Socialism.

This may be considered a short and rough sketch of the situation here. It tells the tale fully. And the tale tells us that work is here urgent, and the field ample.

HARRY R. ENGEL.

## OBSERVATIONS.

(Continued from page 3.)

rewards that has always been held out to members of the "professions" has been that they would be allowed to reckon themselves socially as members of the capitalist class. Hence they became imbued with the sympathies and prejudices of that class and have shown little sympathy with the struggles of a suffering proletariat. There were few sharp distinctions within the profession. A doctor was always supposed to be entitled to admittance to any social class and there were few distinctions made between doctors. Today, however, the hospital interne of laboratory assistant is quite another person to the social world from the Head Physician or the Medical College Professor.

The evolution is now completed and to the Socialist who saw the end from the beginning, the lesson is instructive. Here is a profession hedged about by tradition from competitive influences, and protected by elaborate rules from its incursions showing all the phases of capitalist development. Division of labor, machinery, factory system, technical schools, social production, an exploited proletariat, army of the unemployed, and the class struggle—all present in germ or in full growth. Surely if anything shows the universality of Socialist philosophy it is these recent developments in the medical profession.

In this discussion no attention has been paid to many illustrations and developments that bear upon the Socialist philosophy. The physician cannot but constantly have these thrust upon him. Diseases of occupations, localities and social classes; the "social leveling microbe" uniting palace and tenement in a common fear, from which the palace alone can flee; the starvation origin of plagues, and the terrible "laughter of innocents" in

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY  
—OF THE—  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of patrons upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

## RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.
2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.
3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.
4. The public lands to be declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with.
5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.
6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.
7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.
8. Progressive income tax, and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt.
9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.
10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.
11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.
12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation).
13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.
14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.
15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.
16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists.
17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.
18. Municipal self-government.
19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.
20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.
21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

our slums are all phases of the situation that appeal to him with peculiar emphasis, but their discussion must be reserved until another time. It would seem, however, that unless these developments and lessons are wholly lost and the "stern logic of events" has lost its power to convince, the Socialists might well expect that a portion of the "educated proletariat" that is to assist in the overthrow of capitalism will come from the ranks of our medical profession.

**Socialistischer Frauen-Verein,**  
Branch II, N. Y.  
(Socialist Women's Ass'n, Br. 2, N. Y.)

## A Grand Concert &amp; Ball.

WILL BE GIVEN ON

Saturday, October 1st,

IN THE

Bohemian National Hall,

231 E. 72d St., N. Y. City.

The proceeds will be divided between the Election Fund of Greater New York, S. L. P., and The People's Fund.

Mrs. JOHANNA GREEN will deliver the Festival Speech.

All Assembly Districts and sympathizing Organizations and Societies are requested not to arrange any festivities on the day mentioned.

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

**Jacob Herrlich & Bro.,**  
Undertakers & Embalmers,  
506 6th St., near Avenue A.  
Telephone Call: 17's Spring.  
BRANCH: 327 E. 50th St.

## Preliminary Announcement.

## GRAND ANNUAL

## Entertainment and Ball

—of the—

16th Assembly District, S. L. P.

for the benefit of the Campaign fund.

At Arlington Hall, 19-31 St. Marks Place

(eight streets).

On Saturday Evg., October 29th, 1898.

Music by L. A. 102, S. T. & L. A.

Tickets.....admit one.....15 Cents.

Commencing at 8 o'clock sharp.

All progressive organizations as well as branches of section New York are requested to take notice and not arrange any affairs for that date.

250 THE ARRANGEMENTS CO.

## DR. C. L. FURMAN,

## DENTIST,

121 Schermerhorn Str., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## JOHN OEHLER'S

## Steam Printing.

87 Frankfort Street 87

Cor. Pearl St.

From 11 to 12 E. R. R. Station

Orders will be taken at 116 E. 5th street, betw

Avenue A and First Ave., New York City. 141

## L. Goldmann's Printing Office,

cor. New Chambers and William Sts.

works with Typo Setting Machine

German and English.

## MORRIS HILLQUIT,

## Attorney at Law,

250 Broadway, Telephone: 171 Franklin.

## H. B. SALISBURY, Attorney-at-Law.

Office for Consultation (Tuesday to Friday, 11 to 12) 89 Union Square, (office of Workmen's Co-operative Insurance Ass'n, etc.) New York.

## Trades and Societies Calendar.

Advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding two lines) will be inserted under this heading free of charge. Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their place of meeting.

General Office, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, 25 Duane St., Room 96, New York City. Secretary, WILLIAM L. BROWER. Fin. Sec'y—THOMAS PATRICK MURPHY. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday Evening, 8 P. M.

Salem Club (Musicians Union) Meetings every Tuesday, 8 P. M., East 4th street, New York City. Business Secretary: Fred.

Central Labor Federation of New York (B. T. & L. A. No. 11) Meetings at 230 West 42nd street, every Friday at 8 P. M. All bona-fide trade union labor Unions should be represented. Communications and suggestions to the corresponding Secretary: Ernest Behn, 4 East 4th street, New York City.

Cigar-makers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau, 34 East 40th street, District 1 (Bohemian), 33 East 71st street, every Friday at 8 P. M., District II (German), at 10 Stanton street, meets every Saturday at 8 P. M.—District III meets at the Club, 29 E. 28th street, every Saturday at 7:30 P. M.—District IV meets at 242 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 P. M.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Monday at Vathauer's Hall, 116 2nd avenue, at 5 P. M.

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every 3d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 44 East 4th street, at 8 P. M. Secretary: FREDERICK STAPLE.

German Workers' Union of New York. Office: 385 Bowers, Union Hall, 1st street, every Friday at 8 P. M. Meetings every Friday at 8 P. M. Supervisors meet every Wednesday at 8 P. M. at the same hall. Telephone Call: 171's Spring street.

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1000. D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters, 75 E. 4th street, every Friday at 8 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres., Woll, cor. 3rd, 7th & 4th St. J. S. Krieger,